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S. R. A.–Fed. Hort. Bd. 44. Issued November 3, 1917.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman:* W. A. Orton, Geo. B. Sudworth, W. D. Hunter, Karl F. Kellerman.
R. C. Althouse, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SEPTEMBER, 1917.

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ADDITIONS AND CHANGES IN THE INSPECTION SERVICE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN RELATION TO CERTIFICATION OF NURSERY STOCK.[1]

CANADA.

PLANT DISEASE INSPECTION SERVICE.

Ottawa.—H. T. Güssow, Dominion Botanist; John Adams, Assistant Dominion Botanist; F. Lisle Drayton and W. A. McCubbin, Assistants; J. R. Brownlee, P. R. Cowan, R. Holmden, W. O. Johnston, George Partridge, G. Peppin, R. Trepanier, and A. T. Tardif, Inspectors.

The above list of inspectors replaces those formerly given under "Potato Inspection Service." There is no change in the wording of the seal.

CUBA.

Habana.—John R. Johnston, Jefe de la Oficina de Sanidad Vegetal, Obrapia 37½.

For the present Mr. Johnston is the only one authorized to issue inspection certificates. There is no change in the wording of the seal.

FRANCE.

ADDITIONAL INSPECTORS.

Principal Assistant Inspector.—M. Gastine, Inspecteur principal adjoint du Service phytopathologique. Inspecteur des Epiphyties, Marseille.

M. Blanchard, Directeur des Services agricoles de la Loire, Saint Etienne.

M. Rabate, Directeur des Services agricoles du Cher, Bourges.

[1] For last complete list see S. R. A.–Fed. Hort. Bd. 32, September, 1916, pp. 103–122.

The following inspectors included in the list published last year have been dropped:

Monsieurs Foex, Arnaud, Rajat, and Decrock.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong.—W. F. Tutcher, Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department of the Hongkong Government.

Seal: B. & F. Dept. Hongkong.

FURTHER IMPORTATIONS OF POTATOES FROM AUSTRALIA PROHIBITED.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1917.

The honorable the DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE,

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

SIR: I regret to inform you that the potatoes imported from Victoria, Australia, as the result of the authority granted February 21, 1917 (see letters dated February 21 and June 5, 1917), have proved to be badly infested with the larvae and pupae of the potato tuber moth (*Phthorimaea operculella*). As potatoes coming from Australia may be used in the United States not only for food purposes but also for planting, the introduction of such infested potatoes is a source of distinct risk. While this tuber moth has been present in this country for years, it is not widely distributed in potato-producing regions, and the department, therefore, feels that it is necessary to attempt to prevent unnecessary distribution of this pest. Inasmuch as it does not seem practicable to exclude this pest by inspection, all of the potatoes referred to having borne Australian inspection certificates, it becomes necessary to withdraw the permission for the importation of potatoes from Victoria, and to refuse further permits for such importations. You are respectfully requested to give notification to shippers of potatoes that this action has been taken.

Very truly yours,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary.

[The above action was based on correspondence with Prof. J. Troop, chief in entomology at the Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., who reported that potatoes coming directly from Australia bearing the inspection certificate from that country were so heavily infested with the potato tuber moth that some of the tubers had been entirely destroyed.]

IMPORTED COTTON SAMPLES SHOULD BE LISTED ON SHIP'S MANIFEST AS "COTTON SAMPLES" AND SHOULD BE PACKED SEPARATELY.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1917.

DEAR SIRS: It has been called to the attention of the board that cotton samples received by various permittees are frequently listed on the ship's manifest as "samples," such cotton sometimes being included in the same container with samples of other merchandise, so that it is impossible for the inspector of the board to determine from the ship's manifest whether or not the cargo contains material requiring disinfection. In one instance recently it was found that a case of samples was entered at a Pacific port along with a number of cases of egg-yolk powder and since there was nothing on the ship's manifest or the entry papers to indicate the presence of cotton in the shipment, it was allowed to go forward in bond to Chicago. Upon examination at the latter point it was found that the case contained among other samples a

package of raw cotton which, under the circumstances, it was necessary to forward in bond to New York for disinfection and final entry.

Importers of cotton are requested to instruct their foreign shippers to pack cotton samples separately and not to include them in a package or crate with other merchandise. The samples should be listed on the ship's manifest as "cotton samples" so that upon arrival at the port of entry the inspector of the board may be advised of their presence in the ship's cargo.

The entry of samples in the irregular manner indicated above does not comply with the conditions of entry prescribed by the cotton regulations and will be refused. Any attempt to enter cotton samples under any other designation than "cotton," or cotton packed in the same container with other material, may lead to the necessity of revoking permits authorizing the importation of cotton from the foreign shipper failing or refusing to comply with these instructions.

Yours very truly,

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman of Board.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE PINK BOLL WORM IN TEXAS.

The reporting September 12 of a single specimen of the pink boll worm in a field at Hearne, Tex., adjacent to one of the mills which had received a considerable quantity of seed from Mexico prior to the quarantine of November of last year has led to thoroughgoing clean-up operations in respect to all cotton fields adjacent to this mill, and similar clean-up operations will follow adjacent to all other mills in Texas which have received Mexican seed. Dr. W. D. Hunter, under authorization of the Federal Horticultural Board, went at once to Texas to give personal direction to this work. It is believed that control measures have been taken with sufficient promptness and thoroughness to prevent the establishment of this pest at any of these points. The clean-up at Hearne has been with the aid of some 25 entomologists assembled there from the forces of the Federal Horticultural Board, the Bureau of Entomology, and the inspection and entomological experts of the State of Texas. There have also been employed in the clean-up and destruction of cotton fields over 400 laborers. The thoroughgoing inspection at Hearne resulted in finding this pest in one other field also near the mill. All the fields in the vicinity of Hearne within possible range of infestation have been destroyed, root and branch, the cotton pulled and burned, scattered cotton picked and burned, and the bare land burned over with a burner such as is used in softening asphalt in repairing pavements. Thoroughgoing measures have been taken also to safeguard the harvested lint and seed. Similar measures, so far as may be necessary, will be taken at other mills, whether any pink boll worms are found there or not, as an extreme but necessary precaution under the circumstances. With these 25 entomologists every field in the neighborhood of these mills will be given a plant-to-plant examination. The owners of the cotton plantations involved and the boards of trade of the towns in question have generally evinced thoroughgoing public-spirited cooperation, the funds for the payment of destroyed cotton at Hearne having been raised by a public subscription by planters and others, the board assuming merely the actual expense for labor involved. It seems probable that this outbreak at Hearne is the only one which will result from the movement last year of Mexican cotton seed to Texas mills. At least the minute examination made of the fields in the vicinity of the other mills has failed to reveal any evidences of infestation. Nevertheless the cotton grown

in the vicinity of all the mills concerned will be kept under constant observation the balance of the year, and none of the locally grown seed will be permitted to be used for planting next season. The crop of this year will be safeguarded—the lint shipped abroad and the seed promptly ground up at the mills.

Two press notices conveying substantially the information given above were issued from the office of information of this department during September, the first entitled "Emergency Measures to Eradicate Pink Bollworm," and the second "The Pink Bollworm Situation Satisfactory."

A special session of the Texas Legislature is considering a bill giving drastic powers under which a cotton-free zone can be created in cooperation with the Federal authorities in Texas along the Mexican border and giving power to control the growth and movement of cotton in this zone and at any other point in Texas which may become invaded by the pink bollworm.

The appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of a cotton-free zone and control of the pink bollworm in Texas and Mexico referred to in the service and regulatory announcements of this board for June, 1917, has been included and approved by both houses in the urgent deficiency bill now before Congress. This assures the securing of this sum. The amount is $250,000 and will be available on the passage of the bill.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT.

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the board during the month of September, 1917:

In the case of The United States *v.* Frank W. Spinney, Haverhill, Mass., for violating the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine in the interstate shipment without inspection and certification of five shrubs from the area quarantined on account of these insects to a point outside of that area the defendant on July 30 pleaded nolo contendere and was fined $25.

In the case of The United States *v.* American Express Co., Haverhill, Mass., for violating the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine in accepting and forwarding the above shipment the defendant on July 30 pleaded nolo contendere and was fined $25.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6, with regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; except in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of two injurious scale insects, to wit, the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatii*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, except in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases of the sugar cane known to occur in these Territories.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, revised, with regulations: Prohibits the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, except in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of the pink bollworm.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 27, with regulations: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area of stone or quarry products and of the plants and the plant products listed therein until such stone or quarry products and plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, as the case may be. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon;

Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases of the sugar cane occurring in such countries. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus" as used in this quarantine includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by quarantine.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant-quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below have been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—Nursery stock is entered under regulations requiring a permit, foreign certification and marking, reporting arrival and distribution, and inspection at destination. The term "nursery stock" includes all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots.

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries in accordance with the order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The following countries have qualified for the importation of potatoes under the regulations issued under said order: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Cuba, Bermuda, and the Dominion of Canada. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant-quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its territories or districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (Amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Citrus fruits.—The order of June 27, 1917 (Notice of Quarantine No. 28, with Regulations), prohibits the importation from the countries and localities listed therein of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, excepting only oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), on account of the citrus canker disease. Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order.

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